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THE TIMES-DISPATCH

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BREAK SAFE ON FLORIDA FLIER

TWO MASKED MEN ROB R. F. & P. TRAIN NEAR FRANCONIA

Hold Up Express Messenger
A. Y. Chambliss at Point
of Pistol.

CRACK SAFE WITH AX.
THROWING IT FROM TRAIN

Robbers Jump From Open Door
and Return to Booty by
Roadside.

LOSS NOT YET DETERMINED

Express Company Says Iron Box
Contained No Large Sum
of Money.

Two masked white men about 10
o'clock last night boarded the first
section of train Number 61, of
the Richmond Fredericksburg and
Potomac Railroad Company, due here
at 12:40 o'clock this morning, and, after
overpowering the express messenger
and locking him in the car, threw the
safe from the doorway of the car and
escaped on a heavy grade running up to
Franconia, a short distance north of
Fredericksburg.

It is supposed that the men got
aboard the train in Washington. It was
while the train was nearing Franconia
that they entered the express car and
ordered the messenger to hold up his
hands. The messenger was powerless
to aid himself, and was overcome. The
robbers then attempted to blow open
the safe, cracked it open with an
ax, and, being unsuccessful in this,
threw it off as the train was running at
slow speed. It is not known
here what was in the safe.

MESSAGERS FOUND
LOCKED IN THEIR CAR

The train arrived at Byrd Street Station
on time, and it was discovered then
that the messenger was locked in his
car. Telegraph wires flashed back the
information, and it was learned in the
local offices that two automobiles had
been stolen near Franconia soon after
the time of the robbery, and it is sup-
posed that they were used to carry off
the safe.

The messenger was released when he
arrived in Byrd Street Station, and
continued with the train. He did not
know at the time, it was said, how
much money the safe contained. Ac-
cording to his story, two masked men
entered the side door of his car soon
after leaving Washington and threat-
ened him with revolvers if he did not
give them the key to the safe. He at
once complied with this demand. The
men were unable to force open the safe,
and, when nearing Franconia, where
the train necessarily had to slow down,
they picked up the safe and hurried it
from the train. Then they dropped off.

The messenger was released when he
arrived here, but the train remained
only long enough for him to give a
rather disconnected story. The authori-
ties of all the counties and cities be-
tween here and Washington were not-
ified, and were asked to look out for
the robbers. It was learned after-
wards that two automobiles had been
stolen near the scene of the robbery.

Express Messenger G. Y. Chambliss
was in charge of the car, and Messen-
ger M. M. Williams was returning home
dead-head. Both men were held up.

CHAMBLISS DESCRIBES

SENSATIONAL HOLD-UP
According to Messenger A. Y. Cham-
bliss, who detailed his experience hur-
riedly to Southern Express Company
officials at the Byrd Street Station dur-
ing the few minutes that the Jackson-
ville Express remained in Richmond,
the two robbers broke the glass doors
of the express car as the train was
slowly making its way on an upgrade
near Franconia, and, thrusting two
pistols through the apertures, ordered
him to come forward and open the
doors.

There was nothing to do but obey.
Express Messenger M. M. Williams,
who was ill, was lying down. In his
excitement, Chambliss called loudly to
Williams to come to his assistance.
The robbers threatened him with in-
stant death if the doors were not opened
immediately, and Chambliss reluctantly
opened one of the doors.

MESSAGERS WILLIAMS

GIVES ACCOUNT OF ROBBERY
Williams, who has been ill for sev-
eral days, was on his way to his home
(Continued on Third Page.)

LARGER GUNS NEEDED FOR COAST DEFENSES

Army Board Finds That Old Type
Is Not Equal to Major Cal-
ibre Weapons Afloat.

GARRISON SUBMITS HIS REPORT
Program for Construction, as Out-
lined, Would Require Sum of \$40,-
000,000—Aeroplane Regarded as
Absolutely Essential for Scouting.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Guns
of greater range and power than any
that could be arrayed against them
were asked for American coast defenses
in an army board report submitted by
Secretary Garrison and made public
today by the House Appropriations
Committee. The board advised that the
old type twelve-inch guns and mortars
"are not equal in range and power to
major calibre guns afloat."

Mr. Garrison recommended the im-
mediate improvement of some of the
coast defenses, so that the range of
the old twelve-inch guns could be in-
creased to 20,000 yards, and the board
suggested that wherever it was neces-
sary to construct new works, the larger
guns should be sixteen-inch weapons.

CHANGES WILL MAKE

RANGE EFFECTIVE
The board's report said, in part:
"After full consideration of the ques-
tion presented by the Secretary of War,
the board finds:

"That the old type twelve-inch guns
and mortars are not equal in range and
power to major calibre guns afloat."
"That by minor changes in the car-
riage of the old type twelve-inch gun
and by the provision of a certain pro-
portion of lighter projectiles, an effective
range of about 20,000 yards can be
given these guns, and that these
changes should be made.

"That the great majority of our
fourteen-inch guns with certain slight
changes which have already been or-
dered, and by the supply of a portion
of the projectiles of lighter weight, are
suitable in power and range to meet
any that may now be brought against
them.

"That a policy should be adopted of
providing through annual appropri-
ations for such modernizing of fortifica-
tions as will result in keeping pace
with the improvement in armament
aboard.

"That in the case of those works
where modernizing involves very ex-
tensive changes in implacements, gun
carriages, etc., it will be the policy to
construct new works and provide new
armaments adequate for the demands
of the situation.

"That the old works should be held,
when practicable and desirable, as a
secondary line of defense.

"That the mortars to be installed in
future should be of not less than
twelve-inch calibre, with a range of
at least 21,000 yards.

"That this weapon should be the
numerically predominant type in our
coast defenses. It must not, however,
at any important point be adopted to
the exclusion of high-power direct-fire
guns."

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

CALLS FOR \$40,000,000

Secretary Garrison's statement to the
committee reviewed the program for
construction of coast defenses, which,
he said, would require \$40,000,000.

The project, as revised to date, he
said, "calls for 1,301 guns and mortars
of calibre from three-inch to sixteen-
inch, inclusive. Of this number, 1,184,
or 91 per cent, have been provided for,
all of which, except sixteen, are now
mounted in fortifications. There re-
mains to be appropriated for 117 guns
and mortars."

For the coast guns, the secretary
said the allowance of ammunition was
based on a quantity sufficient for a
two-hour engagement for half the bat-
tery of weapons mounted, and that
there was on hand and under manu-
facture probably 73 per cent of this
allowance. The prescribed allowance
of ammunition for fortifications of the
insular possessions and the Panama
Canal, he said, was enough "to carry
the guns through a two-hour engage-
ment, together with special provision
in some batteries for land defense
needs."

Approximately 71 per cent of the
allowance has been supplied for the
Hawaiian and Philippine armaments
and 75 per cent for Panama.

Of the total project for field artil-
lery, Mr. Garrison said, it included
1,292 guns and howitzers, of which
aeroplanes were provided for the man-
ufacture of 860. Ammunition for the
artillery was 38 per cent of the amount
required for the guns provided for,
and 31 per cent of the entire project.

AEROPLANES ABSOLUTELY

ESSENTIAL FOR SCOUTING

Lessons of the European war, Mr.
Garrison added, had demonstrated that
aeroplanes were absolutely essential
for scouting, and that automobiles were
important in transportation.

The fortification appropriation bill, as
approved by Secretary Garrison, in-
cludes the provision proposed by the
War Department to authorize the
Secretary of War to grant to the Nor-
folk-Southern Railroad a perpetual
right of way through the lands ac-
quired for fortifications at Cape Henry
in exchange for all the company's
lands and rights of way within those
lands, the railroad to be reimbursed
for its expense in exchanging the loca-
tion of its tracks and stations or other
property.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.—TWELVE PAGES

WEATHER
PAGE 9 —FAIR

PRICE 2 CENTS

DEMANDS ON CHINA INTEREST POWERS

Peking Memorandum Materially
Different From That Recently
Given Out in Tokyo.

U. S. MAY DIRECT INQUIRY

Anxious to Learn Which of Two
Versions Is Present Basis
of Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—China
has instructed her ministers in the
United States, Great Britain, France
and Russia to deliver to those powers
a memorandum of the demands origi-
nally made by Japan for concessions
and privileges in return for the restora-
tion of the territory of Kiauchow to
China.

Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese minister
here, has just presented the memo-
randum to the State Department. This
contains seven or eight more demands
than those in the memorandum the
Japanese Foreign Office on February
9 gave to foreign diplomatic representa-
tives.

Officials of the American government
were considering to-day directing an
informal inquiry to the American am-
bassador at Tokyo and the minister at
Peking to learn which of the two ver-
sions was the present basis of negotia-
tions, but it was not believed this plan
would be carried out, because a volun-
tary explanation of the differences in
the two versions was expected.

It was stated authoritatively late
to-day that the American government,
since the beginning of the negotiations,
had made no representations and taken
no diplomatic steps beyond keeping
itself informed along with the other
powers.

JAPANESE STATEMENT

IS PROBABLE BASIS

The belief prevailed in official quar-
ters that, inasmuch as the Chinese
memorandum antedated considerably
the statement given the powers by
Japan, the latter document probably
constituted the present basis of nego-
tiations and signified either that the
original demands were only tentative
and orally made, or that they had been
abandoned by Japan.

The Japanese version, confining
Japan's requests to privileges and con-
cessions in Southern Manchuria, Inner
Mongolia and Shantung, competent
American observers believe, does not
conflict with the two policies to which
the United States has been committed
—the principle of maintaining the in-
tegrity of China, and the "open door"
for commercial opportunity.

As for the original version, now given
out by the Chinese government, there
was a belief in some quarters that the
Japanese also had asked for privileges
in certain localities, as the Provinces
of Fukien and Kiangsi, with new rail-
way concessions and control of mining
works. Obligations requiring the con-
sent of Japan before choosing political,
financial or military advisers or the
floating of loans were thought here
to have referred only to these
provinces and not to the republic of
China.

DEMANDS RESTRICTED

TO CERTAIN TERRITORY

According to the Japanese version, as
given in Japan's memorandum to the
powers, her demands are restricted to
the territory within her "sphere of in-
fluence" in China.

They are summarized as follows:
In Shantung—China is not to alien-
ate or lease to another power part of
the Shantung coast or islands; also
Japan is to build a spur of railway
from the main line back to Kiauchow
up to Chefoo.

In Manchuria and Mongolia—Lease
of the railways acquired from Russia is
to be extended; also, requests as to
Japanese advisers, investment of capi-
tal, foreign concessions, etc., in these
regions.

In Fukien—As this is the province
on the mainland of China, lying oppo-
site to the Japanese island of Formosa,
China is not to cede or to lease any
port or bay in this locality.

It was pointed out in some quarters
to-day that it was to prevent dis-
crimination against foreigners in these
very spheres of influence that the "open
door" agreement between the powers
was brought about by the United States.

HAY'S NOTE TO JAPAN

IN NOVEMBER, 1909

Secretary Hay's note to Japan on
November 13, 1909, said:
"It has seemed to this government
highly desirable that the various
powers claiming spheres of influence
in China should give formal assurances
that they will in no way interfere with
any treaty port or any vested interest
within any so-called sphere of interest
or leased territory they may have in
China."

Japan's reply said: "The imperial
government will have no hesitation to
give their assent to so just and fair a
proposal of the United States."

Interest in the Japan-Chinese nego-
tiations is intense in official and dip-
lomatic quarters.

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

BROUGHT UP IN HOUSE

Far Eastern affairs were brought up
again in the House late to-day by
Representative Hobson, who discussed
newspaper reports of Japan's demands
on China. Republican Leader Mann
and Chairman Flood, of the Foreign
Affairs Committee, both protested that
the subject should not be complicated,
and that President Wilson should be
left with a free hand in dealing with
the situation.

"At this time," said Representative
Mann, "it is absolutely necessary that
the House and the people of the coun-
try place their reliance in the Presi-
dent of the United States."

"It would be a serious thing for the
Congress, without all of the informa-
tion which is available to the Presi-
dent," (Continued on Third Page.)

NO INCIDENTS MARK WAR ZONE OPENING

Promised Retaliatory Measures
Not Yet Announced by Brit-
ish Government.

TEUTONS CELEBRATE VICTORY

Believe Russians Will Take Long
Time to Recover From Lat-
est Blow in East.

Allies Make Progress at Points in West

CONTINUED activity marks the
progress of the campaign in
Belgium and France. In that arena
the allies apparently have made
considerable progress at various
points. The artillery on both sides
keeps on battering the opposing
lines, while there have been hand-
to-hand encounters for the posses-
sion of trenches.

In the east, except in the Carpa-
thians, and possibly in a section of
Poland, the Russians continue to re-
treat before the German advance,
although it is reported that they are
bringing up strong reinforcements
to check the Germans and Austrians.

In the French Chamber of Deputies,
Premier Viviani reiterated that
France would continue the war
until victory has been achieved, and
declared that the government was
determined to bring about the
restoration of Belgium and retake
Alsace and Lorraine.

In a message telling the German
Chancellor of the victory of his
troops in East Prussia, the Emperor
said that his joy over the German
success was tempered by the de-
struction wrought by the Russians.
"Our beautiful Mazurian country,"
he declared, "is a wilderness."

LONDON, February 18 (10:40 P. M.).
No incidents, so far as is known, have
yet marked the opening of Germany's
submarine blockade of the British
Isles, although it has been in force for
nearly twenty-four hours. Nor has the
British government thus far announced
its promised retaliatory measures.

Precautions, however, are being
taken on this side of the North Sea,
and, although the German government
has warned the German people not to
expect any sensational developments
for some days, the regular cross-channel
passenger services have been some-
what curtailed and altered. Otherwise
the sea-borne trade of the country is
proceeding much as usual.

The White Star steamship Adriatic,
from New York, February 19, crossed
the Irish Sea during the night, but did
not resort to the use of a neutral flag
to evade German submarines. Other
ocean liners and freight steamers are
maintaining regular schedules.

A fleet of freight steamers left Den-
mark for England with provisions
aboard, and it was to keep track of
these, it is believed, that German air-
ships, one of which was destroyed by
the British yesterday, and another of which
was reported wrecked to-day on the
Danish coast, have been so active.

CURIOSITY AS TO WHAT

REPLY OF U. S. WILL BE

In England, Germany's reply to the
American note of protest against in-
terference with neutral ships is creat-
ing more interest than the threatened
blockade, and there is a great deal of
curiosity as to what the United States
will say in response.

Even Germany's victory over the
Russians in East Prussia and Northern
Poland, and the claim of the Germans
to have taken 61,000 prisoners, take
second place in these diplomatic ques-
tions between the Germans and the
neutral nations.

In Germany, however, this second
victory of Field Marshal von Hinden-
burg in the province of which he had
long made a military study, is being
celebrated with the greatest enthu-
siasm, and the celebration there is
that the Russians will take a long time
to recover from this blow, even should
they make a stand on the Niemen
River, as they did last autumn.

It is evident, however, that the Rus-
sians are far from being beaten. Ac-
cording to their reports, battles are in
progress not far from the East Prus-
sian frontier, and troops are being
rushed from the interior to check the
German advance, which is being taken
on a front some 200 miles in extent
across the Provinces of Vilna and
Grodno.

FIGHTING CONTINUES

IN THE CARPATHIANS

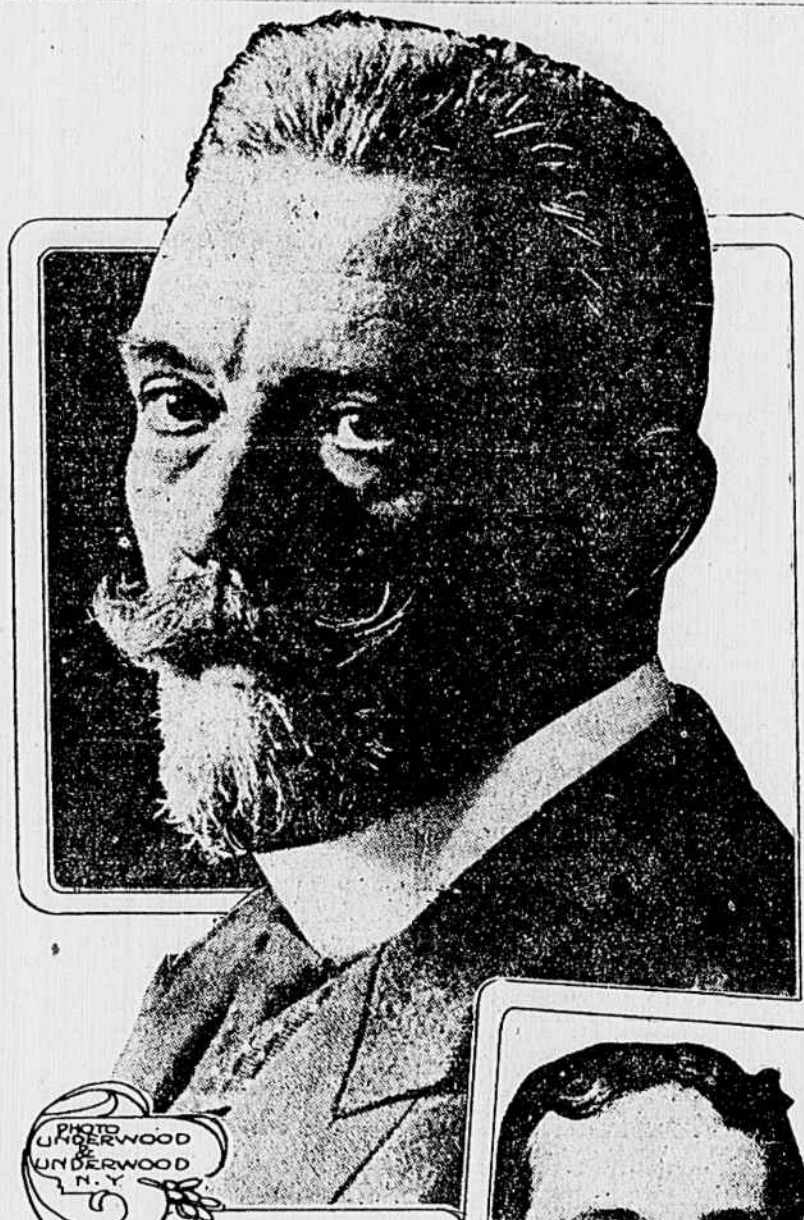
In the Carpathians heavy fighting
continues, and the Russians claim to
have repulsed all the Austro-German
attacks, while in Bukovina the Aus-
trians, with their German supporters,
are pushing across the country. They
have occupied Kolomea, in Galicia,
about sixteen miles north of the Buko-
wina frontier. It is again reported—
this time officially—that they are in
possession of Czernowitz, capital of
Bukovina.

The allies, in the hope of relieving
the pressure on the Russians, have
taken the offensive along the western
line, and, although the French and
German accounts differ as to the re-
sults of this, it is evident that the
French and British have made gains at
some points, which they say to-night
have been maintained.

The Germans have evacuated the
village of Norroy, north of Pont-a-
Mousson, which they had captured last
week, after a severe fight.

The dispute between Greece and
Turkey over an insult to the Greek
naval attaché at Constantinople, has
been settled by a personal apology and
the publication of the apology in Turk-
ish newspapers.

GERMANY'S POSITION FIRMLY MAINTAINED



Chancellor Theobald
von Bethmann-Hollweg

SHIP-PURCHASE BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE

Democratic Senators Agree to Take
Up Big Appropriation
Measures.

WILL AVOID EXTRA SESSION

Compact, Which Breaks Long Strug-
gle, Reached Late in Day—Repub-
licans Promise Not to Fillbuster
Against Money Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—

Blocked in their efforts to get a vote
on the House ship-purchase bill, Demo-
cratic Senators to-day agreed to take
up appropriation bills, and sent the
shipping measure to conference until
February 27, when it must take its
chances of being filibustered to its
death on March 4.

Republican Senators entered into a
"gentleman's agreement" with Demo-
cratic leaders to let the bill go to con-
ference, on condition that appropria-
tion measures be passed within the next
ten days to avoid an extra session.

The Democrats, it is reported, agreed to
a reasonable cut in the rivers and har-
bors bill, and the Republicans in turn
gave assurances that they would not
filibuster against any appropriation
measures. Democrats further agreed
that when the ship-purchase bill comes
out of conference, the Republicans will
be given an opportunity to renew their
fight against it.

The compact which broke the long
struggle was reached late in the day.
Administration leaders maintained that
it was the best they could hope for, and
the Republican Senators insisted that
the action meant the bill was dead. All
seemed to agree there would be no
extra session.

INSIST ON VOTES ON

THEIR AMENDMENTS

When the time came to put the
agreement into operation, revolting
Democrats and other Senators opposed
letting the bill go to conference until
votes could be had on their amend-
ments.

There was a flood of oratory and
many roll calls, and all amendments
were voted down.

Senator Bankhead's amendment to
provide that government ships be ad-
mitted to coastwise shipping was de-
feeted, 51 to 43, the alignment which
has prevailed for many weeks break-
ing up. Twenty-two Republican Sena-
tors voted with the administration
Democrats, and some regular Demo-
crats joined with the recalcitrant Demo-
crats and progressive Republicans.

Senator Hitchcock's amendment to
prevent the exportation of munitions
of war to belligerents was tabled, 51
to 36; an amendment by Senator O'Gar-
man to prohibit purchase of belligerent
ships was tabled, 45 to 43; one by Wil-
liam Alden Smith to create a commis-
sion to study the problem of ocean
transportation was tabled, 52 to 31, and
one by Senator Poinsett to prevent
government ships plying between the
United States and belligerent ports met
a like fate.

Another Poinsett amendment to
authorize the President to expend \$30,-
000,000 for construction of ships in
American shipyards, and to operate
them outside of the war zone, also was
defeated. The Fletcher motion to send
the bill to conference then prevailed
without a dissenting vote.



Ambassador
James W. Gerard

FRANCE TO CARRY ON WAR UNTIL VICTORY IS GAINED

Determined to Bring About Restora-
tion of Belgium and to Retake
Alsace and Lorraine.

DEPUTIES CHEER PREMIER

Viviani Declares Nation Will Persist
Until German Imperialism, Which
Has Endeavored to Crush All Lib-
erty, Is Itself Wiped Out.

PARIS, February 18 (4:55 P. M.).—

Premier Rene Viviani took occasion to
declare afresh to the Chamber of
Deputies to-day that it was the deter-
mination of the French government to
prosecute the war until victory for the
allies had been fully attained.

"The government is determined," the
Premier said, "to bring about the
restoration of Belgium and to retake
Alsace and Lorraine." The deputies
wildly applauded M. Viviani's state-
ment.

Premier Viviani alluded eloquently to
the tenderness felt by France for the
heroic fidelity of the populations of the
provinces occupied by the Germans in
Northern France, which, he said, were
suffering under brutalities of Prussian
militarism.

France, he added, would persist until
German imperialism, which had en-
deavored to crush all liberty, was itself
crushed.

HIGH MORAL FORCE

SUSTAINS SOLDIERS

The Premier spoke of the sufferings
of the people of France, of the cour-
age and the steadfastness of the men
in the mud of the trenches, and, above
all, of the high moral force which sus-
tained them in saving the country.

The occasion of the Premier's decla-
ration was the question raised by
Charles Chaumet, for the Republicans
of the left, as to the propriety of two
Socialist Cabinet ministers, Jules
Guesde and Marcel Sembat, in taking
part in the international Socialist con-
ference recently held in London. Chaumet
affirmed members of the Cabinet
could not act in a political sense with
persons from other countries without
raising doubt as to the unity of the
French ministry.

M. Chaumet thanked Premier Viviani
for having dissipated, by his declara-
tion, any wrong impression regarding
the national policy.

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH

REPLY TO PROTEST OF UNITED STATES FRIENDLY IN TONE

Suggests Warships as Con-
voy to Merchant Ves-
sels in Danger Zone.

GUARDED VESSELS MUST
NOT CARRY WAR SUPPLIES

Action of Kaiser's Government
Made Necessary by Great
Britain's Policy.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM OF SEA

Hope Expressed That This Govern-
ment Will Appreciate Rea-
sons for Course.

Blockade of Waters Now in Full Swing

THE blockade of the waters
around the British Isles is
theoretically now in full swing, but
no event has occurred, so far as the
public knows, to mark the begin-
ning of German activities with
mines and submarines against ves-
sels entering waters which have
been proclaimed a war zone.

Reports from London indicate that
the British do not view Germany's
contemplated action with alarm, al-
though all precautions have been
taken to counteract the efforts of
the naval arm of Germany to pre-
vent supplies from reaching Great
Britain and to destroy merchant-
men.

Washington reports that Ger-
many's reply to the American note
of warning against attacks on
American vessels has served to in-
crease rather than diminish the con-
cern of the American government
over the possibility of complications.
The suggestion that American war-
ships convoy American merchant
marine is looked upon by the Wash-
ington officials as impracticable.

Emperor William, Prince Henry
of Prussia and Admiral von Tirpitz,
the Minister of the Navy, have gone
to Wilhelmshaven, and will proceed
to other naval stations to direct the
blockade of England.

BERLIN (via London, February 18).—
Germany's reply to the protest of the
United States against designation of a
naval war zone about the British Isles
is couched in the most friendly terms,
but firmly maintains the position of
Germany as already announced.
The German note recommends that
the United States send warships to En-
gland to convoy merchant vessels
through the danger zone as security
against attack, while the understanding
that vessels thus guarded shall carry
no war supplies.

METHOD NEVER RECOGNIZED

IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

The note, which has been transmitted
to Washington through the American
embassy, explains that Germany's ac-
tion was made necessary by Great Brit-
ain's policy of attempting to cut off
the food supply of the German civil
population by a method never recog-
nized in international law. England's
course in equipping them with ar-